

50X1-HUM

REPORT

CD NO.

DATE OF INFORMATION 1950

DATE DIST. ³ Nov 1950

NO. OF PAGES 3

WHERE
PUBLISHED

DATE
PUBLISHED 28 Jul., 8 Aug 1950

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

LANGUAGE Russian

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF ESPIONAGE ACT 50 U. S. C. 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

SCORE AUTO PLANTS FAILURE
TO PUSH IMPROVEMENTS. TRAIN WORKERS

BLASTS RATIONALIZATION LAGGING -- Moskovskaya Pravda, 28 Jul 50

At the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Deputy L. P. Korniyets sharply criticized the Moscow Low-Power Automobile Plant. The plant's production is irregular, and it has failed to meet the plan for 1949 and the first quarter of 1950. Chief Engineer Borisov, his deputy, Maliyan, and Chief Technologist Matveyev obviously do not realize the importance of the struggle for further technical progress. They devote their entire attention to current production problems and fail to take into account the plant's future development.

A disparity has arisen between the work of the billet shop and that of the machine and assembly shop, which could be eliminated through better utilization of available space. As far back as the end of 1948, Engineer and Party member Krupin worked out a plan for the reorganization of the basic shops located in the main wing which provided for an improved technology and rearrangement of equipment in certain production sections. Its implementation would have freed more than 4,000 meters of production area. However, the management ignored the plan.

At the initiative of the Scientific and Technical Council of the Ministry of Automobile and Tractor Industry, which approved this plan, the latter was re-examined and approved at a special conference called by the ministry at the beginning of June 1950. It required more than 1½ years to overcome the inertia of Borisov and his deputies.

The Krupin incident is not the only one. Other suggestions by innovators have met with a similar attitude. In 1948, Engineer and Party member Turulov invented a two-edged cutter which increased the productivity of milling machines several times. This cutter is now used in only 14 operations. Even so, it is bringing the plant an annual saving of 150,000 rubles. Turulov's invention has gained him the attention of the Moscow Automobile imeni Stalin, Gor'kiy Automobile Plant imeni Molotov, and the Kharkov Tractor Plant, where he is invited for consultations; yet in his own plant, out of the 17 additional operations marked for this year in which milling was to be done by means of this cutter, not a single one was realized.

- 1 -

SECRET

SECRET

[illegible]

SECRET

SECRET

50X1-HUM

Rationalization suggestions are taken at this plant. They take long to be examined and are put into effect only after long delays. About 90 suggestions have not been examined at all, 360 have been approved, but none of them have been implemented. For example, a suggestion made by electrician Sinitsyn and technician Klimov 2 years ago, which would result in an annual saving of 500,000 rubles in nonferrous metals, has not yet been put into effect. In 1948 upholsterer Kuliakov suggested a new type of arm rest which would save $\frac{1}{2}$ million rubles annually. This suggestion, too, went unheeded.

A number of technological and organizational measures planned for 1950 provided for a saving of 9 million rubles. However, during the least 5 months, only 540,000 rubles instead of the anticipated 2,470,000, were saved. Only 84 of the 421 measures were carried out.

Last year, the plan for high-speed metal cutting was overfulfilled, eliminating a number of bottlenecks. It would seem that this might have spurred the plant to even greater efforts this year. However, Borisov, who signed the new norms, did not trouble to put them into effect. Altogether, only 19 machine tools were converted to high-speed cutting instead of the 78 anticipated.

Nonfulfillment of plans is leading to new bottlenecks. In 1948 - 1949, the metal-plating shop was one of the most advanced in the plant; now it has become one of the bottlenecks. To date, an automatic system for electroplating has not been put into operation. Only six of the 22 pieces of equipment are in use. All the panels and tools are gathering dust. -- (Signed) Plant Correspondent for Moskovskaya Pravda. Reprint from Za Sovetskuyu Malolitrazhku

ATTACKS FAILURE TO SCHOOL BEGINNERS -- Moscow Truth, 8 Aug 50

A letter from a young trade school graduate named Vasil'yev, now working at the Moscow Automobile Repair Plant No 2, has exposed the unsatisfactory situation prevailing at this plant, particularly in regard to training young newcomers and proper utilization of tools and instruments.

Specifically, the management, including Chief Engineer Bogdanov and Nosokin, the supervisor of the training program, are criticized for leaving the young workers, who are the predominant element in this plant, to their own devices. Recent graduates of trade schools, these workers remain ignorant of the general organization of the production process, the specific norms of their shops, and the daily production schedule as it affects their own output. They are not instructed in the proper choice of tools for a given task; more often than not, they do not even know the names of the tools. Using them haphazardly, these workers cause a considerable amount of rejects. As a result of improper training, many do not meet the production norm.

Vasil'yev makes the following other criticisms.

Although a training program was launched last year, designed to include courses in automobile mechanics, driving, and stakhanovite methods, the net result is a mechanics' and drivers' school attended by only 20 workers.

Failure to adhere to plan and lack of organization characterize the work of this plant. The tool supply department is particularly inefficient. It has no reference material indicating the use and working capacity of a given tool. The workers carry little books containing entries of gages and micrometers issued to them, but many of these tools have either been lost or ruined. As a result, workers use rule of thumb to measure quantities as minute as a fraction of a millimeter.

- 2 -

SECRET

SECRET

SECRET

SECRET

50X1-HUM

The supply room is quite liberal in issuing tools. For example, it hands out from 200 to 250 cutters daily and scraps about as many at the end of the day.

Completing the expose, are a number of letters from individual workers ranging from complaints of neglect, and consequent lack of opportunity to improve their skills, to requests for advice on the use of their leisure time.

- E N D -

- 3 -

SECRET

SECRET